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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/521,638	01/19/2005	Peter Koch	DV/4-32596A	2649
1095 NOVARTIS	7590 09/26/2007		EXAMINER	
CORPORATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY			MENON, KRISHNAN S	
••••	ONE HEALTH PLAZA 104/3 EAST HANOVER, NJ 07936-1080			PAPER NUMBER
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			09/26/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Annliannia		
			Applicant(s)		
Office Action Summary		10/521,638	KOCH ET AL.		
	omee Action Cummary	Examiner	Art Unit		
	The MAILING DATE of this communication and	Krishnan S. Menon	1723		
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filled after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filled, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).					
Status					
 Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 January 2005. This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final. Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. 					
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.					
Application Papers					
10)∐ T /	he specification is objected to by the Examine he drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct the oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 2.	epted or b) objected to by the Edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority ur	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
2) Notice 3) Inform	s) of References Cited (PTO-892) of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) ation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ite		

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-23 are pending as preliminarily amended on 1/19/05.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Armstrong et al., "Examination of ionic liquids and their interactions with molecules, when used as stationary phases in gas chromatography", Anal. Chem. 1999, 71, 3873-3876, (hereinafter: "Armstrong") OR alternately, under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Armstrong in view of JP-4215062.

Applicant's claims are directed to a method of using ionic liquids as solvents in headspace gas chromatography. The method comprises dissolving or dispersing the molecules in the ionic liquid, then volatilizing the components into the headspace. The dependent claims recite details of the physical properties of the ionic liquids, as well as their chemical compositions.

Armstrong teaches gas chromatography using room-temperature ionic liquids as the stationary phase in the chromatography column, and describes various ionic liquids. In gas chromatography, the solutes in the mobile phase injected at the bottom of the chromatographic column would be dispersed into and then released by the ionic liquid

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(the stationary phase), which would come out at the headspace of the chromatographic column. Thus the claims are anticipated by the Armstrong reference.

It may be argued that the headspace gas chromatography as claimed may be different from the gas chromatography as described in the reference. If so, however, the essential principles are the same. Therefore, the use of the ionic fluids in headspace chromatography would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, given the knowledge from the Armstrong reference. The JP reference teaches headspace gas chromatography using inorganic salts, and the JP reference describes the headspace gas chromatography for analyzing aromatics from liquor. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use the RTILs taught by Armstrong in the headspace gas chromatography of the aromatic components of "liquor" as taught by the JP reference because of the great advantages of using the ionic liquids as taught by Armstrong (see the introductory paragraphs of Armstrong on page 3873).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Krishnan S. Menon whose telephone number is 571-272-1143. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David R. Sample can be reached on 571-272-1376. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Krishnan S Menon Primary Examiner

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